

advanced courses, U.S. Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare School, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College, and the NATO Peacekeeping Course.

During the past few years, Tad has overseen the deployment of thousands of troops, vehicles, and equipment in support of Operation Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom. He has proven himself to be a model soldier, efficient administrator, and a dedicated officer. Colonel Davis has been an outstanding garrison commander, upholding Fort Bragg's legacy of being one of the Nation's finest military installations. As the "mayor" on post, soldiers and their families have a dedicated and devoted advocate giving 100 percent on their behalf. Whether it be issues relating to military construction, encroachment, domestic violence, saving the red-cockaded woodpecker, nurturing relations with the Fayetteville community, or force protection, to name a few, Colonel Davis has done an exemplary job of preparing for, reacting to, and handling the challenges presented to him.

I would like to speak of my friendship with and for Colonel Davis. It has been a privilege and honor to know and work with Tad and his lovely wife, Diane. They are much admired, respected, and appreciated friends. They have been involved both on and off post as integral members of the community. As Tad and Diane and their daughters, Amy and Sara, move up to the Washington, D.C. area, I want to thank them for their selfless service to Fort Bragg, the entire Nation, and wish them the absolute best in their future endeavors.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BLUMENAUER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

MEDICARE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise as Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Health Task Force and want to call the attention to the imposed impact that the so-called Medicare reform will have not only on the Latino community but across the Nation as well. Minority Medicare beneficiaries including Latinos are among the fastest-growing portions of this population, and they currently represent about 16 percent of the total Medicare population; but by the year 2025, Latinos are expected to account for 18 percent of the elderly population.

Yet time after time we ignore the needs of the community by creating packages that help HMOs and the pri-

vate insurance industry and not necessarily our seniors. Just look at the proposed Republican Medicare prescription drug plan. They want to strip Medicare's foundation by forcing seniors to change plans, change doctors, change pharmacies, and even change the drugs that they take every 12 months. Not only are the enrollment procedures extremely complex, now we are asking our Nation's elderly to make incredible changes that many will feel uncomfortable about making into a program that does not even make drugs affordable for our seniors; and nearly 60 percent of Latinos live with families with incomes below 200 percent of the poverty level and 87 percent of the uninsured, that means working poor families, Latinos coming and trying to receive some type of health care benefit. Yet how can we even realistically say that we are attempting to improve the lives of all American seniors when the Latino elderly population, which is the fastest growing, will be the most susceptible in this privatized plan?

There are more than 214,000 Latino Medicare beneficiaries right now residing in the State of California that I represent. Fifty-five percent of Latino seniors covered under California's Medicare program report having little or no information about Medicare, including access to a toll-free Medicare number; and I say that specifically because we need to improve access to different communities in their respective languages so that we can really access and have the benefit of having all seniors participate in these programs.

Who is going to care for these beneficiaries when the Republicans impose unaffordable premiums, require spending of \$250 before they receive any help at all? In some cases in my district that would be disastrous. It would mean not being able to pay their rent or be able to buy additional medicine that they need because \$250 is a large amount for people in my district. It even prohibits, get this, the HHS Secretary, Secretary Tommy Thompson, from negotiating better prices. Hello? I thought that is what his job was there for. He was supposed to watch out for our interests.

We cannot ignore the 25 percent of Latinos compared to 10 percent of non-Latino whites who do not have supplemental insurance along with traditional Medicare, and in my district Latino seniors continuously share with me their concerns about the monthly Medicare premiums and the costs of prescription drugs. We have to make the prescription drug benefit an advantage for all Americans regardless of where they come from and regardless of what language they speak, and we need to help our country's seniors and people with disabilities navigate through an affordable system made easily available and meaningful to them and protecting their benefits. We need to protect the choices that they currently have because that is what

really matters at the end of the day. We need to provide physician choice, pharmacy availability, and prescription drug selection. Let us not strip the security from our seniors. Let us work toward a program that helps improve all the lives of our seniors.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. KENNEDY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, on this 16th day of June, 2003, as the Ford Motor Company celebrates its 100th anniversary, in the city of St. Cloud, Minnesota, which is in my congressional district, the world's oldest Ford dealership, Tenvoorde Ford, is celebrating its centennial as well.

Mr. Speaker, the story behind this century-old family-owned business is one that I think Members of the House should hear, and I rise today to share it with my colleagues and recognize such a remarkable achievement. In 1899, Stephen Tenvoorde and a friend brought the first automobile to St. Cloud, Minnesota. Back then they called them horseless carriages; and this machine, a Milwaukee Steamer, was the first anyone in central Minnesota had seen. So new was the horseless carriage, that Stephen had to bring it in the old oxen trail to get it from Minneapolis. From the buzz that resulted from the presence of this machine in St. Cloud, it was clear that the horseless carriage was something more than the latest technological leap forward. It was a change in our way of life.

The American love affair with the automobile, which thrives today, began that day at least for the people in central Minnesota who were there to see Stephen motoring around in his horseless carriage. There can be no doubt that Stephen Tenvoorde recognized the opportunity of this invention. A blacksmith and bicycle shop owner, this entrepreneur clearly knew that he was on the cusp of a fantastic new age. In fact, Mr. Speaker, 3 months before the first Model A would roll off the assembly line at Henry Ford's Detroit factory, Stephen Tenvoorde became a Ford franchisee. At that time he was the second person to sign a franchise agreement, but a month before the first dealer sold out and left the business. So today 100 years afterwards, Tenvoorde Ford is the oldest Ford dealership in the world.

The past 100 years have not always been easy for this family-run business. As the country has experienced bumps along the way, this family-run business has also run into challenges. Yet, Mr. Speaker, in the face of wars and the Great Depression, when people just were not buying cars, this business has overcome the challenges. Stephen Tenvoorde passed on the business to his son Cy in 1948 and Cy passed on the

dealership to his three sons, Jack, Paul, and David, who run the business today. And as the fourth generation prepares to enter into the family business in its centennial year, we appropriately observe this remarkable achievement. It is businesses like this that drive our economy and create jobs.

It is also fitting to note on this great occasion the valuable economic lessons that could be learned from the successes of Ford Motor Company. When Henry Ford entered the car market, it was the standard practice to build cars that only the wealthy could afford, the more expensive, the better. How else could a company maximize their profits? But Henry Ford's genius lay in the fact that he knew a better way. Ford understood that his company could make more money by selling more cars at a lower price than they could by selling a handful of cars to the wealthy. So he lowered the price of the Model T every year, and his sales and profits went through the roof. He even got the price low enough that my grandfather, Charles Kennedy, was able to buy the first Model T in my hometown of Murdock, Minnesota, in the early 1900s, possibly from Tenvorde Ford.

Ford also knew that the more money people had in their pockets, the more cars they could buy. So what did Ford do? He increased his employees' wages to \$5 a day so that every one of his workers could afford to buy his products, and they did, expanding the market for Ford cars to people who could never before have afforded one. Lower prices to increase profits and giving people more money to buy more goods, that was revolutionary thinking 100 years ago. This new approach to economics made men like Henry Ford and Stephen Tenvorde business visionaries far ahead of their time.

The success of their business has proven that their practice worked back then, and it still works today. One hundred years later, we can see this free market approach in action. Since May 28 when the President signed the Jobs and Growth Tax Act into law, the stock market has been surging. In fact, today alone the Dow was up over 200 points and closed at the highest level of the year. The NASDAQ and S&P 500 also hit their highest levels.

The lessons are simple: give people more of their own money to spend, and they will build a stronger country. Give companies some relief from the cumbersome burdens government taxes out of them, and they lower prices and sell more goods. That was what we did with the Jobs and Growth Tax Act, and the results have been spectacular. In a

free market, economics work in action. One hundred years ago Henry Ford knew. Stephen Tenvorde knew it. And today, Mr. Speaker, we are the fortunate ones who can reap the rewards and the benefits of their knowledge.

I want to commend Stephen Tenvorde and the generations that have followed for their hard work and dedication to automobile excellence over the past 100 years.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2004 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2004 THROUGH FY 2008

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2004 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2004 through 2008. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 501 of the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 (H. Con. Res. 95). This status report is current through June 13, 2003, and incorporates revisions to the budget resolution made on June 12, 2003, to reflect the enactment of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-27).

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 95. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for fiscal year 2004 through 2008, because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2004 and fiscal years 2004 through 2008. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. A separate allocation for the Medicare program, as established under section 401(a)(3) of the budget resolution, is shown for fiscal year 2004 and fiscal years 2004 through 2013. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority of the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to

implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2004 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The last table gives the current level for 2005 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 501 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2004 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95

(Reflecting action completed as of June 13, 2003—on-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2004	Fiscal years 2004–2008
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	1,880,555	(1)
Outlays	1,903,502	(1)
Revenues	1,325,452	8,168,933
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,100,022	(1)
Outlays	1,424,727	(1)
Revenues	1,331,145	8,377,502
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	–780,533	(1)
Outlays	–478,775	(1)
Revenues	5,693	208,569

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2005 through 2008 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2004 in excess of \$780,533,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2004 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2004 in excess of \$478,775,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2004 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would result in revenue reduction for FY 2004 in excess of \$5,693,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period FY 2004 through 2008 in excess of \$208,569,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 95.